

## Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

Lead, \$5.25; Spelter, \$15.25@15.75;  
Copper, \$19.75@20.00; Silver, 55 3/4c.

# The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1915.

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WEATHER—Utah: Fair Tonight  
and Saturday; Colder Tonight.

## DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY MAY BE BROKEN

**United States Makes Imperative Demand That a Reply Be Made Without Further Delay in Regard to the Sinking of the Ancona and the Making of Reparation—Austria-Hungary Has Had Ample Time to Investigate the Affair.**

London, Dec. 10, 4:50 p. m.—The Italian steamer Dante Alighieri and the Norwegian steamer Nereus have been sunk. The crews of both vessels were saved.

Paris, Dec. 10, 2:35 p. m.—"The night passed without occurrences of great importance," says the report this afternoon from the war office. "In Champagne fighting with grenades is being continued. During yesterday the enemy was driven beyond the ridge to the south of Saint Souplet."

Washington, Dec. 10.—Diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary are in danger of being broken off by the United States, unless the urgent demands of the American note to Vienna for a disavowal of the sinking of the Ancona and reparation are complied with.

Furthermore, it was stated today upon high authority, the United States expects a prompt reply to its communication.

Austria's delay in furnishing answers to the questions submitted to Baron Burian, minister of foreign affairs, by American Ambassador Penfield a few days after the Ancona was sunk, has not served to ease the situation.

The foreign office, however, did inform Ambassador Penfield it desired more time to answer the inquiry, but American officials are unable to clearly understand why it is impossible for the Austro-Hungarian government to secure the information desired.

It has been pointed out that if the commander of the submarine which sank the Ancona had taken his vessel out another way, he should have returned to his base long before this time. It was understood that officials are certain it has been possible for the Austrian government to communicate with the submarine commander before now.

It had originally been planned not to send a note on the subject of the Ancona to Austria-Hungary before a reply to the inquiry submitted was received. Austria now has no ambassador here as none was sent in the place of Dr. Constantin Dumba, recalled at the request of President Wilson, but the embassy nevertheless is being conducted under the direction of a chargé.

**Review of War Situation.**  
London, Dec. 10, 12:12 p. m.—The Bulgarians, heavily reinforced, and well supported by artillery, are renewing their attack upon the Franco-British forces in Macedonia. Their assault has gone through all the preliminary stages and is now approaching the climax of intensity.

Although pursuit of the Serbians still continues, it is apparent from the proportions which the Macedonian conflict is assuming that the major part of the Bulgarian army has diverted its attention to the allies. The outcome of the battle now in progress is awaited with great anxiety in England, as it will determine in great measure the immediate future of the allies in the Balkans.

**Grave Situation of Allies.**  
The numerical superiority of the Bulgarian forces already has been demonstrated in the initial encounters with the British. Grave doubts are voiced here as to liability of the British forces to repel the increasing momentum of the Bulgarian attack. There is no indication, however, that the British or French have yet found it necessary to withdraw further than the positions mentioned in recent official communications. With the Bulgarians in their positions at Demir Kahu and advancing west of the Varadar in the neighborhood of Petrovo, south of Strumitsa, the French wedge in Macedonia is threatened from both sides. The allied retreat toward the Greek border thus far has been accomplished in good order without serious losses.

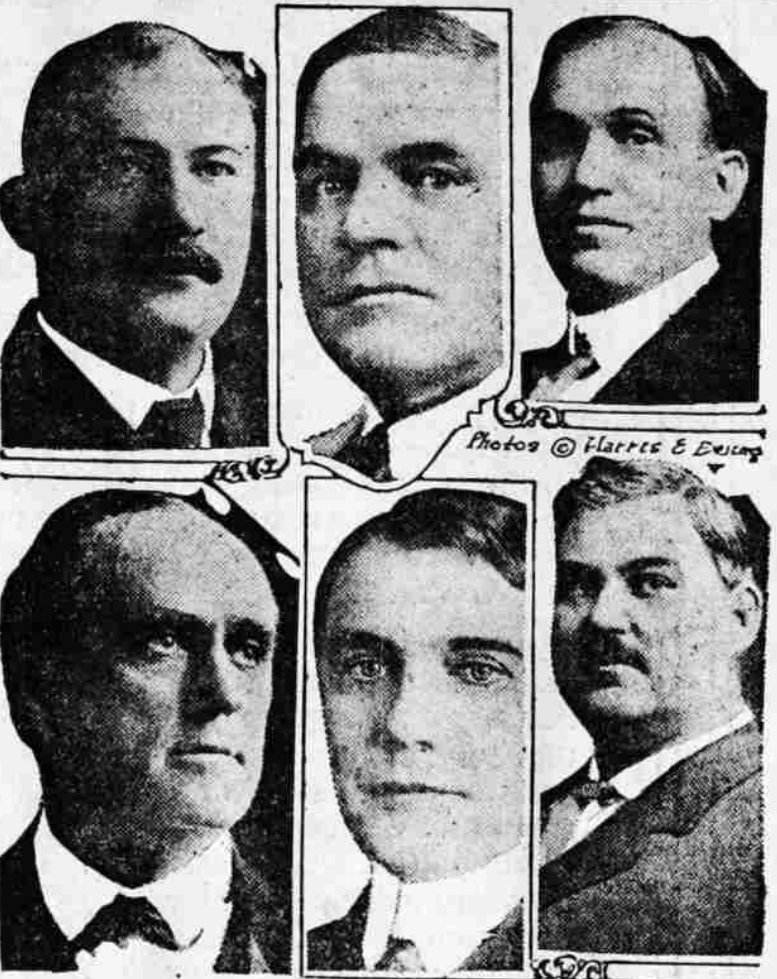
**Montenegrins Stubbornly Resisting.**  
Resistance of the Montenegrins has lost nothing of its stubbornness and the plight of the Serbians fleeing into Albania is said to be growing less serious. But military affairs in these sections have become of comparatively small importance and have little bearing on the main situation which, since the Serbian retreat has shifted southward.

**Hard Fighting in West.**  
Hard fighting continues on the western front where the Germans have been compelled to relinquish all but a small part of the advanced trench captured by them east of Butte de Souain. There have been no important developments on the other fronts.

**Kaiser to Visit Brussels.**  
Amsterdam, Dec. 10, via London, Dec. 10, 10 a. m.—Emperor Wilhelm will visit Brussels from December 19 to December 23 according to Brussels correspondents of Dutch newspapers. He will also visit the neighboring parts of Belgium, including the field of Waterloo, it is said. Special police already have arrived at Brussels to act as a guard for the emperor.

**Gen. Gouraud Again Assigned.**  
Paris, Dec. 10, 5:10 a. m.—General H. J. E. Gouraud, who lost an arm as the result of wounds suffered while commanding the French expeditionary force at the Dardanelles, and who sustained other severe wounds, has been assigned to command one of the

## BIG ARMY AND NAVY MEN IN CONTROL OF NEW COMMITTEES IN LOWER HOUSE



Left to right, top: Hay, Gordon and Hensley; bottom, Padgett, McKellar and Connolly.

These men are members of the committee in the house of representatives which will have charge of army and navy legislation at the present session. Both committees are in full control of the advocates of better national defense.

Premier Asquith of Great Britain and Premier Briand of France, both make demand for the destruction of Prussian militarism which was equal to the destruction of a strong Germany, he could understand the chancellor's attitude in his speech and was pleased that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg in return had not demanded the destruction of Russian and French militarism or British "marinism," which could render peace impossible. Regarding the acquisition of territory, the deputy expressed high satisfaction that the chancellor had made no mention of annexation.

Deputy Landsberg said that the chancellor had demanded securities against repetition of wanton attacks. The Socialists, too, wished to preserve future generations from the battlefields and trenches, continued the speaker, but there was no security against future wars in conducting this war to the exhaustion or subjugation of another nation.

**Will Never Surrender Any Territory.**  
If Germany's opponents did not desire peace because they insisted upon the destruction of Germany's defensive force and the annexation of German territory, said Deputy Landsberg, they must learn that the Socialist appeal for peace was based on no anxiety about the outcome of the war. He declared that nothing could increase the courage and resolution of the German troops more than the consciousness that the responsibility for a further continuance of the war rested with their opponents.

**SEN. HOKE SMITH ENTERS PROTEST**  
Urges Congress to Insist on Non-interference of British With Neutral Commerce.

**WOULD ENFORCE RIGHTS**  
Great Britain Should Not Be Permitted to Continue Acts of Lawlessness.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, in an address in the senate today, called upon congress to insist that Great Britain cease interference with neutral commerce. He declared that protests by the American state department had been met by increased lawlessness and trampling upon neutral rights.

"The United States, with other nations," should demand from Great Britain," the senator said, "that disregard of their rights cease. It may be necessary for the United States and other neutrals to let Great Britain understand that 'no word or act' will be omitted to enforce their rights."

British merchants and shippers are profiting greatly, he asserted, by exporting the very character of goods seized when shipped from the United States to other neutral European ports. Senator Smith denied that Great Britain could be excused on the ground that the United States had acted illegally and improperly and in a similar way in the civil war. Remark that the relations between the United States and Great Britain had been growing closer for a hundred years, the senator added:

"But we are not a dependency of Great Britain."  
Germany too, he said, always had been a friend of the United States and many American citizens love that country second only to their own.

## GARRISON IS FOR BIG MOBILE ARMY

Continental United States Needs 1,500,000 Fully or Partially Trained Men.

SPECIFIC REPORT

Annual Expense of \$20,000,000 for Four Years Necessary to Maintain Harbor Defenses.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Secretary Garrison made public today in connection with his annual report the special national defense report prepared at his request by the war college division of the general staff. It showed that the army itself considers that to secure the continental United States from attack it is necessary to have a mobile army of 1,500,000 fully or partially trained men. It made the following specific recommendations:

**Regular Army.**  
With the colors, 121,000.  
Reserves at end of eight year enlistment period, 379,000.  
Total, 500,000.

**Continental Army.**  
Under training three months a year for each of three years, 500,000.  
On furlough subject to three months additional training before taking the field, 500,000.

**Organized Militia.**  
No provision beyond annual appropriation of \$7,000,000 and repeal of all acts requiring state soldiers to be received into United States service in advance of any other force in time of war.

In estimating the cost of this establishment, the report figured as follows for the first year:

Regular army, \$258,960,000.  
Continental, \$87,500,000.  
Militia, \$7,000,000.  
Total, \$353,460,000.

**Heavy Annual Expense.**  
According to these figures, Secretary Garrison points out an annual expense of \$30,000,000 for each of four years would be necessary for harbor defenses and reserve material would cost for the first year alone \$129,768,786, making the grand total for the first year \$503,238,786.

It was the cost of war college plans which led Secretary Garrison to devise the modified plan which has been presented to congress with the backing of the administration. The annual upkeep cost of the war college plan, were the system in full operation, is estimated at \$319,473,000 as against \$182,234,559 for the administration plan.

**The Monroe Doctrine.**  
"Our abiding national policy," the board found to be the Monroe doctrine and the avoiding of "entangling alliances." To maintain this, it says, a coordinated policy of land and sea defense must be evolved.

**Strength of Foreign Powers.**  
The report contained a military table of the strength of the seven leading foreign powers as of August 1, 1914, and also an estimate of the available shipping for a military expedition to the United States. It said "a reasonable estimate" shows that Austria-Hungary could send 180,000 men with all necessary stores and animals across the seas within 40.7 days in two expeditions; France 404,225 in thirty days; Germany, 170,000 in 20.8 days; Great Britain, 170,000 in 27 days; Italy, 257,000 in 35 days; Japan, 253,367 in 41 days and Russia, 104,074 in 40 days.

**Must Be Prepared.**  
The report continued: "We must be prepared to resist a combined land and sea operation of formidable magnitude. Our principal coast cities and important harbors have already been protected by harbor defenses which, by passive method alone, can deny to an enemy the use of these localities as bases for such expeditions. "The enemy being unable to gain a foothold in any of these fortified areas by direct naval attack, will therefore be forced to find some suitable place on the coast from which land operations can be conducted both against the important coast cities and the rich commercial centers in the interior. Long stretches of coast line lie open to the enemy. The only reasonable way in which these localities can be defended is by providing a strong mobile land force."

**Mobile Force With Colors.**  
The report recommended a mobile force of 121,000 men with the colors in continental United States, 27,000 coast artillery with reserves to bring the corps up to 60,000; one reinforced division in the Philippines; one division in the Hawaiian islands and one in Panama.

Holding the Philippines, the report said, is a national policy, not a military one, but it must be remembered that unless the navy controls the sea, no additional troops can be sent there at need. The defense of the Pearl harbor naval base can be accomplished properly, the report continues, only by adding a mobile force to the garrison to meet attempts at landing and similar situations exist in the Panama canal zone, the Guantanamo naval station, Porto Rico and Alaska.

**Forces Must Be Maintained.**  
The report said that because of geographical conditions mobile forces must be maintained in each of the Puget Sound, California, Atlantic and middle west areas. The first three are described as the "critical areas." Puget Sound should have, it was said, one division of troops, less the divisional cavalry, a brigade of cavalry; California and the North Atlantic states one division and a brigade of cavalry each; the middle west a division, less its cavalry, and a brigade of cavalry. Two brigades of cavalry

## AMERICAN SHIP FORCED TO STOP

Six Shots Are Fired by a French Cruiser Off Porto Rico.

VESSEL IS SEARCHED

Four German Firemen Are Taken Off the Vessel as Prisoners of War.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 10.—Four blank shots and two solid shots were fired by the French cruiser Descartes in holding the American steamship Coamo yesterday.

A French lieutenant, who boarded the Coamo, said orders had been given to take all subjects of Germany and her allies from ships' crews, beginning December 8, and to take all such persons from among the passengers after December 18.

After the six shots had been fired and the Coamo had been stopped, a small boat put out from the cruiser with the lieutenant and his men. On boarding the Coamo, the lieutenant demanded that Captain Barbour produce lists of the passengers and crew. The passengers were alarmed and ran from the state rooms in their nightclothes. Captain Barbour asked why the Descartes had not waited until morning to stop the Coamo so as to avoid alarming the passengers. The lieutenant replied he feared that the steamship would have reached port. The captain protested against the action of the lieutenant in taking off the four German firemen, saying his vessel had never been boarded before. The lieutenant then informed him of the orders he said had been issued.

The German firemen were paid off before being taken from the Coamo and the passengers gathered on the deck to wish them good luck.

The American steamship Carolina sailed from this port on Wednesday afternoon and is due in New York on Monday. It was not known here that Chief Steward Schade of the Carolina had been taken off until the arrival of the Coamo.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The state department today still was without official report of the action of the French cruiser Descartes in holding up the American steamships Coamo and Carolina. It was said that if the Coamo was fired upon, the gravity of the situation was materially increased. Inquiries for details have been dispatched to Europe and to Porto Rico.

The action of holding up the Coamo is contrary to the principles for which the United States has contended and, if official reports corroborate press reports, the entire matter probably will become the subject of diplomatic protest.

News dispatches were taken in official circles to mean that Great Britain and France have engaged upon a policy of clearing the seas of every enemy ship.

## FIRE DESTROYS TWO ELEVATORS

Five Hundred Thousand Bushels of Wheat Awaiting Shipment to Great Britain Destroyed.

Erie, Pa., Dec. 10.—Two of the Anchor Line grain elevators owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, here, were destroyed by fire early today with their contents, about 500,000 bushels of wheat. The loss is estimated at \$750,000.

A third elevator holding 325,000 bushels of wheat was saved by firemen. The wheat came from Canada and awaited shipment to Great Britain and her allies.

An investigation of the origin of the fire will be requested. No other cause than spontaneous combustion has yet been assigned.

## LOGWOOD NEEDED IN THIS COUNTRY

Silk Manufacturers Make an Appeal to the Government.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Headed by Senator Hughes, Paterson, N. J., silk manufacturers today visited the state department and asked that representations be made to England to remove the embargo which forbids shipments of logwood from her West Indian possessions except to British ports.

The manufacturers said that, if the embargo is not removed, the big silk mills at Paterson probably will have to shut down within three months for lack of dyes.

More than forty thousand workmen would be affected.

## FOUR MEN BLOW OPEN BANK SAFE

Robbers Work 45 Minutes and Cause Nine Explosions Before Obtaining the \$1,500 in the Safe.

Atchison, Kans., Dec. 10.—Four men blew open the safe and vault of the State Bank of Everest, Kans., early today and escaped with \$1,500. Everest is 18 miles northwest of Atchison.

The robbers worked 45 minutes and caused nine explosions before securing their loot. No organized effort was made to capture the robbers until daylight when posse began a search.

**Railroad Agent—T. H. Perleywitz,** freight and passenger agent of the Bingham and Garfield railroad, was in Ogden yesterday on business.

## HOPEWELL SWEPT BARE BY FLAMES

Hardly Building Remains in Main Part of Town Where 25,000 Persons Lived.

LOSS ONE MILLION

Fire Starts in Restaurant—Great Explosives Plant Escapes Undamaged—Many People Injured.

Hopewell, Va., Dec. 10.—The town of Hopewell, swept by fire yesterday and last night, was almost as bare today as the cornfield in which its first buildings were put up a year ago. In the main part of the town of 25,000 persons hardly a building remained, though the great explosives plant near by and company villages at either end of the town escaped undamaged. The loss is put at \$1,000,000.

Thousands of refugees were housed during the night in Petersburg and Richmond.

Although many were injured, only one death was reported. A negro, caught looting, was said to have been strung up to a tree at the edge of town.

The fire started in a restaurant when an oil stove toppled from a box in the kitchen.

The explosives plant which day and night at top speed is turning out war munitions for the allies, ceased operations only long enough to make sure none of its buildings would be burned.

**Governor to Grant Aid.**  
Richmond, Va., Dec. 10.—Governor Stuart is awaiting reports from agents he has sent to Hopewell to investigate the necessity for state relief measures. A joint session of the city council here will take up the subject today and the Richmond Chamber of Commerce will meet for the same purpose.

Newspaper relief funds have been opened and Richmond expects to have organized aid in Hopewell before night. Petersburg and Norfolk are taking similar measures.

**PRATHE WILSON'S MESSAGE.**  
Buenos Ayres, Argentine, Dec. 10.—Argentine newspapers speak in eulogistic terms of President Wilson's message. La Prensa regards it as being equal in importance to the enunciation of the Monroe doctrine.